Will Count Bismarck Rally for war or compromise?

A Russo-Greek Conspiracy Against Turkey.

THE COMING CORONATION IN HUNGARY

## THE GERMAN QUESTION.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. The Luxemburg Negotiations of Napoleou—A General War Union Against Poreign Agaresion—Count Bismarck's Policy and Chance of a Compromise—Strength of the Opposition—Reconstruction and Prussian Military Influence—Hopes of a Russo-German Altiance with the United States. &c.

BRUN, April 3, 1807.

the most startling dimensions and casts a dark cloud over the political atmosphere. Now, as a year ago, Gerany suddenly finds herself on the brink of war-this ime, however, not of a civil war, but of war in which From North to South the press sounds a note of alarm and all parties, reactionists, moderades and liberals. breatens the honor and integrity of their country. This eling has already found expression in an interpellation sed to Count Bismarck in the North German Par isment by M. de Benningsen, and supported by the lead

The answer of Count Bismarck was not very reassur-He remarked that he must decline to reply to the second part of the interpollation, which, though quite proper to be proposed by an Assembly repre with safety while diptomatic relations were still enter and while there was still a prospect of arriving at a friendly arrangement. As to the first inquiry, he said ions were undoabtedly being carried on beherlands and France, but the Prussian governent could not believe that a treaty of the nature re other hand they could not state with certainty whether tion. The only positive intimation that had reached him (Count Bismarck) on the subject was, that a few days since the King of Holland had requested the Prussian Ambassador at the Hague personally to let him know what Prussia would think of his disposing of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. The Ambassador had been instructed to answer that neither the Prussian nor the

instead of a more machine for investing Prussis with absolute command over the metrial, and aboverall, the initiator seconces of Germany noticed in my hast report, an amendment was paused on Thursday to the article regulatine the suffings, by which it was expressly stipulated that the elections should take place by ballot, a provise carefully sechewed in the original draught. On Prifsy an amendment was carried, in spite of the objections of Bismarck himself, by which the publication of the partiamentary debates was exempted from the operation of the press have, and a still more important classes appended to Art. 2d, ementing that in the event of a dissolution of the press have, and a still more important classes appended to Art. 2d, ementing that in the event of a dissolution of the press have, and a still more important classes appended to Art. 2d, ementing that in the event of a dissolution of the press have, and a still more important classes appended to Art. 2d, ementing that in the event of the Executive when Parliament should meet again or whether it should ever meet at all. Finally on Saturday an amendment was brought in providing that the members of Parliament should receive a remuneration of so much per diem, in lieu of serving grantulously, as originally proposed. This was touching the Prussian government in their tenderest point; for it completely upset their plan of residency Parliament accessible. To the many of the providing Parliament accessible to the parliament of the providing Parliament accessible to the parliament of the parliament accessible to the parliament accessible to the parliament accessible to

## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Eurthquakes in Ald of Christian Diplomacy— A Few Words for the "Nick Man"—The Russo-Greek Complexey against Turkoy— Military Preparations.

the wounded. Both as surgeons and hospitals, subscrip-tions have been made for the people of Mytliene, and provisions have been sent there from various parts of the adjoining coast. It is hoped that the Philhellenes in

had risen up against their governors and other authori-

The time, however, has now passed for such lies to ruin me credence. It is well known that such reports

Persecution of the Jews in Servin-Parlia. barracks, and the commentary Hints to the Challette Parlia.

mestary Hints to the Christian Revolutionists.—The Tuck More Telegrant than the
Christian.

In the English House of Commons on the 29th of
March, Sir F. Goldenm, on rising to call attention to the
state of the Jews is Servia, observed that, as a general
rule, he deprecated discussions in that House on the
internal affairs of other counties but what he can
rule, he deprecated discussions in that House on the
internal affairs of other counties but what he
internal affairs of other counties but what he
internal affairs of other counties but what
he thought he was borne out by the terms of one of the
naticies of the treaty of Paris, which showed that we, as
one of the parises to that treaty, guaranteed the limited
independence of Servia—an independence subject to the
sureminty of the Porte. The twenty-eighth article of the
treaty of Paris was in those terms:—

The Francipality of Servia shall continue to hold of the
six and determine as rights and immunities, placed honceforward under the collective guarantee of the contracting.
Powers, It consequence the said Principality shall preserve
internal the rights and immunities, placed honceforward under the collective guarantee of the contracting.
Powers, It consequence the said Principality shall preserve
internal the rights of worship for the majority; but the
Levis, who were a minority, were now subject to vexatious restrictions, not only as regarded worship, but also
in respect to helet mode of living and etitled in Servia,
for mone centuries, and for a considerable period, even
in recent limes, they had enjoyed very considerable toeration. In October, 1850, six months after the Treaty
of Paris, a decree passed the Servian Senate continuing
the prevented from settling where he pleased or from
your proper than the properties of the reprince Milosch, who issued an edict declaring than on
unhabitant, whatever his anatonality or religious, should
be prevented from settling where he pleased or from
your properties of the properties of the conprince of the c

## AUSTRIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

the Coronation-Complete Reconciliation-Concentration of Troops for Observation on the Danube-Not so Friendly Towards Rus-sin-Auticipation of War, &c. VIERNA, March 25, 1867.

of national enthusiasm that has pervaded Pesth during the Emperor's sojourn in the city. Nightly the Danube glittered and flashed with the reflections of myriads of

House of Representatives, where he was welcomed by a storm of "Kijens," (the national burtah); he visited the barracks, hospitals, the government public workshops and the castle. He received depattations from all parts of the country, except Creatia and Transylvania—these provinces sulleniy refusing to add to the general applause. He heard and made speeches, he distributed orders, released political prisoners, and then left the city amid a perfect uproar of public enthusiasm.

I was at the railway station in Pesth when the Emperor entered the building, and was quite astounded to see the popular nature of the enthusiasm displayed at his approach. Women and children mingled in the throng, and old men jostled with cripples for the opportunity of seeing the "King." Shout after shout announced his approach, and were continued during the delay of a minute before the departure of the train and for several seconds after it was on its way to vienna. The escort had a difficult task to prevent the crowd from breaking through their ranks, and in keeping a way clear for his Majesty.

The state of the state of their continued during the delay of a minute before the departure of the train and for several seconds after it was on its way to vienna. The escort had a difficult task to prevent the crowd from breaking through their ranks, and in keeping a way clear for his Majesty.

The state of the state of their continued the recent of the matter of popular demonstrations in Europe. Preparations on a supendous scale are being made for the coronation ceremony, which will undoubledly be more magnificent than anything Europe has seen this century, and quite recall one to the grandeur and opulence displayed in fendal times on like occasions.

The Bungarian people are unturnly fond of the pomps and varieties of this world, and no more sympathetic ont to granden the prevent and the recall one to the grandeur and opulence displayed in fendal times on like world. The statement put forth by the prevent and a prevent and the recall of the

### SPORTING.

# THE TURF.

Course (about five furious straight). 68 subs, 23 of whom paid 5 sovs. forfelt.
Mr. T. Ulayton's Mr. Pitt, by Prime Minister—Lurley, 4 yrs, 7 st. 13 lbs.
Lord Westmoreland's Miller's Maid, 3 yrs, 5 st. 12 lb., 2
Sir J. Hawley's Satyr, 3 yrs, 6 st. 10 lb. (carry 6 st.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Official Reports of Indian Fights.
GALVESTON, April 10, 1887.
The following are the main points of Captain Wilcox's official report of his recent fight with the Indians in the neighborhood of Camp Lancaster, a detailed account of which was sent to the Hanalo ten days ago by your cor-

Johnson and such a substantial production of the control of the co